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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The Daily Commercial.

Bishop Simpson at Concert Hall.

This eminent divine, by special request of a number of leading citizens, will deliver his great lecture on "The Prospects of the Country," at Concert Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. D. C. PAGE will preside. Ladies will be admitted at the door next to Smithfield street to seats in the front gallery. Clergymen, and others who are specially invited, will take seats upon the platform immediately upon entering the hall. The mere announcement will doubtless fill the hall to its utmost capacity.

No Pensions.

A short time since we charged upon the McClellanites a purpose "in the event of attaining power," to rob our gallant soldiers who have been disabled, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in defending their flag, of the pensions which the loyal people of the country are determined to give them. Our charge elicited the following frank confession from the *Post* of this city:

We are certainly opposed to giving pensions to LINCOLN'S HIRELINGS, *now employed in wringing taxes from the people: but for the maimed and wounded* VICTIMS of LINCOLN'S *infernal negro policy, the Democracy are always willing to provide.".*

Although this language did not require any comment we published it, with our views, on the 12th. "Lincoln's Hirelings, now employed in wringing taxes from the people," is an expression applied to the gallant soldiers who have fought and still are fighting to protect the liberties of the people. Every officer and man in the army receiving pay from the government, and for whose support the people are required to pay taxes, is denominated as a "hireling." No pensions shall be paid to such. But "the Democracy are always willing to provide," not for the Federal hero, but for another class. "The victims of LINCOLN'S infernal negro policy," is descriptive of the rebels, for who besides them can be called "victims?" The loyal soldier who falls or is disabled, may be called the victim of the rebellion, but not of his Government.

The *Post* has been silent on this subject ever since,—nearly a week has gone by and yet it has not been able to furnish an explanation. But no explanation is required—the language is too emphatic to admit of one. The charge remains unanswered and unanswerable. We repeat it, and shall continue to do so until the Copperheads have gone down in hopless ruin and defeat. The blood-red hand of the traitor, at whose bidding this purpose has been announced, is plainly discernable. The soldiers' friend can not overlook a matter so vitally important as this. If MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON are elected this iniquitous purpose will be accomplished. If LINCOLN and JOHNSON are elected it will be defeated. The question is a plain one and its solution easy.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The State Undoubtedly Union.

We furnish this morning official returns of the late election from forty-six counties, over two-thirds of the State, which give a Union majority of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

The following table furnishes the vote of the State by counties in October, 1863, together with the official and reported majorities this year:

	1863 Union Dem		1864 Union Dem	
Adams	2089	2917		400
Allegheny	17768	19658	*16088	9000
Armstrong	3146	2977		*99
Beaver	2097	2056	*745	
Bedford	2430	2704		600
Berks	6063	12237	*5579	11917
Blair	2282	2386	*325	
Bradford	6722	2954	3000	
Bucks	6396	6834	*5045	6938
Butler	3236	3054	*49	
Cambria	2164	3000	64	*1070
Cameron	318	216	64	
Carbon	1542	3118	*1414	1926
Centre	2714	3068	*962	
Chester	7985	5498	*7428	5377
Clarion	1618	2398		1890
Clearfield	1531	2483		*1252
Clinton	1907	1911		*696
Columbia	1801	3542		*1375
Crawford	6141	4529	*1147	
Cumberland	5404	4075	*3103	3651
Dauphin	5065	3875	*4186	4496
Delaware	3462	1789	1258	
Elk	326	722	*397	644
Erie	6259	3360	*2684	
Fayette	3091	3791		*814
Forest	91	98		
Franklin	3876	3716	500	
Fulton	761	1022	250	
Greene	1484	2960	*1257	2091
Huntingdon	2260	2167	*517	
Indiana	2091	1805	*1067	
Jefferson	1754	1698	56	
Juniata	1456	1737		400
Lancaster	13941	7650	*11204	7158
Lawrence	3068	2261	*1546	
Lebanon	3658	2653	*716	
Lehigh	3696	5536	*3220	5297
Luzerne	7924	9868	*1945	9171
Lycoming	3414	3865	*956	
McKean	727	622	50	
Mercer	3707	3408	350	
Mifflin	1709	1616	*1407	1406
Monroe	684	2715	*408	2040
Montgomery	6228	7489	*6574	7415
Montour	1115	1447		*478
Northampton	3465	6538	*2746	5839
Northumberland	2649	3356	*2396	3253
Perry	2226	2930	*1904	1883
Philadelphia	44274	37193	*16788	39447
Pike	277	1184		907
Potter	1470	619	*312	
Schuylkill	6500	8567		*1756
Snyder	1758	1331	188	
Somerset	3067	1738	900	
Sullivan	339	713		*320
Susquehanna	2134	2933	*804	
Tioga	4500	1617	*2169	
Union	3024	1256	*1653	1193
Venango	3286	2976	250	
Warren	2227	1386	*600	
Washington	4627	4371	*187	
Wayne	2211	1315		900
Westmoreland	4491	5581	*3702	5180
Wyoming	1379	1041		2800
York	5512	8069		
Total	289186	254171		

*Official.

HARRISBURG, October 17.

The commissioners, with few exceptions, have returned from the counties with the full them returns which show an overwhelming Union preponderence. But very few official returns of the home vote have reached the secretary's office. The Union managers, doubtless, prefer to await the reception of the soldiers' vote before sending them in.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—The total vote for Congress in Greene county was: Lawrence, Union, 1,257; Lazear, Democrat, 2,691. Democratic majority 1,434, which is 177 less than McDowell's in 1863, and 701 less than Lazear's in 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Armstrong county on the home vote gives the following: Anderson, for Associate Judge, 2,653; Anderson, for Associate, 3,149; Rohrer, Prosecutting Attorney, 149; Fleming, Commissioner, 208.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—The official vote in Fayette county is: Dawson, 3,653; Fuller, 2,739—majority for Dawson, 914.

The Hon. S. S. Cox was assaulted while on his way to the railroad depot in Richmond, Indiana, on Saturday evening last, by some butcher boys from Eaton, and badly bruised. It appears that a young man was in company with Cox who announced that he had been an officer in the rebel army. This caused a good deal of excitement, and it was determined to find and punish this rebel officer. While hunting for him the boys came across Cox, whom the leader denounced as a rebel. This led to the excitement which resulted in Cox being knocked down and beaten. He finally escaped into a saloon near the depot, and some Union citizens observing that a stranger (they did not know Cox,) was in trouble, interfered and protected him from further injury. To one of these citizens Mr. Cox stated that he came to Richmond that day in order to be absent from Columbus on the evening, wishing to be present during the jollification meeting that was to be held over his defeat, intending to return on the evening train. In regard to the young man in company with him, he said he did not know he had been in the rebel army. He understood him to have a brother in the Union army, and he made him, and introduced through a letter of introduction from a friend. Mr. Cox left for home on the evening train.

The boys found the rebel officer subsequently, and gave him a thump or two, of which he escaped.

When the train left for Cincinnati in the evening, there was considerable excitement about the matter. The attack upon Mr. Cox was condemned by the citizens, and much regret was expressed at the occurrence.

The corner stone of the new Masonic Temple in Boston was laid on Friday. The ceremony was very impressing.

M. E. Church Sunday School Union.

Anniversary Exercises.

The second day's session of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Anniversary, convened in Christ Church, Penn street, yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock, W. W. Mair, presiding, and Rev. W. B. Watkins acting as Secretary. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Baird.

The Pastors of the several congregations in whose churches meetings were held on Sabbath afternoon, made most favorable reports. The attendance at all of them was large, both as regards scholars and adults, and the greatest good is expected to flow from the Anniversary.

From the reports handed in we compile the following table, showing the amounts contributed to the Sunday School cause in the various churches named. In handing in their reports, brief speeches were made, all agreeing that the meetings were a grand success. The number of Sabbath School scholars in attendance at Liberty street church, was estimated at over fifteen hundred; Smithfield, sixteen hundred, and all other churches at which meetings were held, would average over one thousand, each. The following were the amounts contributed to the cause:

Liberty Street Church	$100 00
Smithfield Street Church	40 00
Christ Church	250 00
Wesley Chapel	5 00
Pennsylvania Avenue	10 00
Trinity	7 00
Ross Street	8 05
Ames Church	6 85
South Common	24 59
Beaver Street	36 23
South Pittsburgh	8 00
Temperanceville	12 00
Manchester	10 00
Total	517 43

No report was handed in from Birmingham or East Liberty, which will swell the amount considerably.

After the reception of the reports speeches were made by several gentlemen, clerical and lay, members of the church, in which they briefly related their Sabbath School experiences; stated the extent and progress of the cause in the districts over which they presided or in any way had the management; suggested improvements in the system; urged renewed effort in the cause, and pledged themselves to devote their best energies, time and talents to the cause. Among the speakers we caught the following names: Rev. John Coil, of Temperanceville; Rev. W. W. Romp, of West Newton; Mr. Howell; N. Hartshorn, L. L. D.; Rev. Wesley Kenny, formerly of this city; Rev. J. M. Reed, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; J. F. Dravo; Rev. S. Burt; Rev. H. Miller, of Canton, Ohio; Bishop Simpson; John F. Glover; Rev. W. Lynch; Rev. Peter McGowan; Mr. Horne, and others.

During the brief remarks of Bishop Simpson, he said that while he gloried in the Sabbath School cause as a means of doing good, he thought it had its defects. He wanted to know something about the use of the catechism. Was it introduced, as a general thing, into the Sabbath Schools? Our children should be early indoctrinated into the fundamental truths of the Christian religion. Singing and other pleasant juvenile exercises were all well enough in their places; but he wanted the youthful mind fed upon more substantial food.

Several of the members present reported that so far as their schools were concerned, the catechism had been introduced, and formed a regular branch of instruction, and with the happiest results.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the doxology was sung, and the whole congregation united, after which Bishop Simpson pronounced a benediction, when the meeting adjourned to meet again in the evening.

The afternoon session was largely attended.

The Anniversary meeting of the Union was held in Christ Church last evening. The very commodious edifice was crowded in every spot which presented standing room.

The Hon. Waltman T. Willey, U. S. Senator from West Virginia, presided.

The choir opened the exercises by singing Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

The Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, offered the opening prayer, after which the congregation sung the hymn:

"Jesus, let all thy servants shine,
Illustrious as the sun; &c.

Mr. Willey said he regarded the honor conferred upon him of presiding on that occasion one of the loftier distinctions which could be awarded him. He hoped that the results of the series of meetings which had been held at this time in this city would be all that all could desire them to be—what they all prayed God might make them. He admired the magnificent architecture of the edifice in which they were assembled. It was well that such noble and costly services of the hod carrier were as essential to the building of the house as the symmetrical eye of the draughtsman. When the news of victories arrive—as they have come so frequently [amen]—we exhaust our praises upon the genius and the valor of the great general in command, and of the army while it should ever be remembered that the private soldiers who had gone out from among the people had bravely fought for these victories. The Sabbath School was the Web Foot of the church. He considered the classes of the Sabbath School that the church grew strong. It strengthened the teacher as well as the scholar, and the arms of the pastor were upheld by both, while the church was but the development of the school where all were the disciples of Christ. His short connection with public life had filled him with alarm when he remembered that Christianity had very little to do with the public administration of the laws of the country. It is heart quake to see how the people disregard of the principles of the Gospel, so much avowed infidelity in the land. He must repeat that our security for the perpetuity of free institutions must repose upon a pure religious morality, and he believed that no morality was worth anything that was not founded upon the Bible. Where we we look for the extension of sentiment if not to the Sabbath School? If the life of the nation was to be prolonged, it must be by the moral training of the young. We must look to the Sabbath School for this reform, for the more thorough diffusion of moral principles. When this war was over, and our soldiers had returned to their homes of peace, he looked in hope to see the influence of the Sabbath Schools working upon their souls through the children. He believed that if this nation was to be saved, it must be by the power developed through the Sabbath School.

The Rev. Dr. Wise, Corresponding Secretary of the M. E. Church Sunday School Union, delivered the annual report, which set forth that during the last year there were under the auspices of the Union no less than 13,000 schools, attended by 90,000 children, taught by 150,000 teachers. During the year there had been 20,000 conversions from among the Sabbath Scholars. In ten years there had been 200,000 conversions in these schools, nearly a quarter of the whole number now in the schools. Ten years ago there were only 900 schools, and 525,000 children and teachers. The publishing interest of the Sunday School department consisted of 1,351,804 books, containing 469,750,000 (18mo) pages, and 922,500 *Sunday School Advocates*, or 1,225,500 copies during the year. The machinery of the Union was so complete that the remotest school could be reached and its wants supplied in an astonishingly short time. Representative committees were located at all important points in the land. The expenditure amounted to from $12,000 to $14,000 per annum. The salaries of officers and agents, except the absolute expenses for travel and other little matters needed to facilitate the work of the Secretary, which did not exceed $250 per annum.

The Rev. Dr. Reid, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, said there were many reasons why the Sabbath school cause might be distinguished above all others. The Sabbath school took the world at an advantage. They took the territory before the world had a chance to enter upon claims; before any habit had been formed; before the hearts of the children were wed to the world; before the young had entered upon those scenes of life where the power of the world was strongest. They took the garden before it was over grown with weeds and attempted to keep it clean; they took the little stream before it became a rolling torrent. They undertook the formation of habits and associations while the mind was susceptible of being trained. In taking human nature at this early period and bringing it to associate it with holy thoughts, they took it at a time when the mind was most easily impressed with that which could influence it to the end; the power of the Sunday School. Therein lay the importance of hastening to make or mould these young hearts while they were tender and susceptible. If the Church neglected this great Sabbath School work, the world would step in and with ten thousand schemes lay a very different foundation for the formation of character. At that time—youth—they took the mind at the moment of its greatest expansibility—the period around which the whole history of man was to concentrate. The speaker then addressed himself to the subject of the progress of Mental Development from earliest times; its advances from day to day; its comprehension of things infinite, and its outreaching to grasp after great truths. If vile and traitorous hands destroy the Union they destroy the Church, the Sabbath School, and even our homes and firesides. He next drew a telling picture of the youthful life of John C. Calhoun, while yet a short connection with public life had filled him with alarm when he remembered that Christianity had very little to do with the public administration of the laws of the country. It is heart quake to see how the people disregard of the principles of the Gospel, so much avowed infidelity in the land. He must repeat that our security for the perpetuity of free institutions must repose upon a pure religious morality, and he believed that no morality was worth anything that was not founded upon the Bible. Where we we look for the extension of sentiment if not to the Sabbath School? If the life of the nation was to be prolonged, it must be by the moral training of the young. We must look to the Sabbath School for this reform, for the more thorough diffusion of moral principles. When this war was over, and our soldiers had returned to their homes of peace, he looked in hope to see the influence of the Sabbath Schools working upon their souls through the children. He believed that if this nation was to be saved, it must be by the power developed through the Sabbath School.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial; Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Democracy in 1862.

It is quite refreshing to witness the cool impudence with which the Copperhead—Democracy claim to be consistent. The only consistency they manifest is in being inconsistent. At their County Convention, held in this city on the 18th of June, 1862, they passed a series of resolutions, from which we extract as follows:

Resolved, That Democrats will NEVER *countenance the towering front of armed contumacious rebellion to subvert the Constitution or rupture the Union. The enemies of the country must be* DRIVEN INTO SUBMISSION *and the laws enforced by all loyal citizens. * * * Let the President adhere to the policy of Generals Dix, Sherman and Halleck; in their proclamations all will be safe, and thus far the Executive has, to our mind, been actuated by lofty national feelings; and come weal, come woe, we will stand by him so long as he upholds the Union of the States, and protects the purity of the Constitution.*

The rebels must be *driven* into submission, not conciliated; neither must there be any compromising. Nothing but *forced submission* would satisfy the Democracy in 1862. They called upon the President to adhere to the policy of Generals DIX, SHERMAN and HALLECK, because in their proclamations all would be safe. Since that time Mr. LINCOLN has scrupulously adhered to the policy of those Generals, and they, with loyal devotion to the national cause, have supported and maintained his policy, and are still doing so. The same adhesion to policy exists to-day that existed in 1862, and all is, and will continue to be, safe.

The Democrats at that time also declared that, to their mind, the Executive "has been actuated by lofty national feelings," and having adhered to the policy of the favorite Democratic Generals, in obedience to Democratic Conventions, no honest man can question his "lofty national feelings" now.

But the Democratic leaders have swung around—cut loose from DIX, SHERMAN, and HALLECK—"A change has come over the spirit of their dreams." Although they declared they would "never countenance the towering front of armed contumacious rebellion," they are now doing all in their power to give success to such a rebellion. Although they resolved that the rebels "must be driven into submission," they now propose to end the war and give them all they demanded. Then they required of the President adhesion to the policy of certain of their Democratic friends; now they condemn him for doing so. Then they admitted that the President in so adhering was "actuated by lofty national feelings," now they abuse and villify him, and so on to the end of the chapter. Where can such political torpitude be found.

The loyal portion of the Democrats who held such sentiments in 1862, still "adhere" to them and will be found voting next November in the right way. For the present we will leave the Copperhead leaders to explain their apostacy the best way they can.

Is there a Prospect?

We take it that Democrats can see through a thing nearly as quick as other people, and that the fact they do support McCLELLAN, although a suspicious circumstance, is not proof positive that they cannot distinguish white from black. Therefore, when the leaders assert that McCLELLAN has the ghost of a chance of being elected, it is not wonderful that there should be some delay in producing the proof to the followers who want to see it. Accordingly it is but natural that there should, in view of the October elections, be a very general and growing inquiry as to the prospect. The aforesaid leaders undertake to dodge the question by saying there is a chance of carrying Pennsylvania—when in fact there is none. But if the Unionists were to lose Pennsylvania outright, Mr. LINCOLN would have 119 electoral votes certain for him, being five more than are necessary to a choice, and he would have these 119 votes all the same, by granting to the Copperheads the States of New York, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky and Missouri, in addition to Pennsylvania. The count would stand thus:

	Electoral votes
Maine	7
New Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	8
Delaware	3
Maryland	7
Oregon	3
Ohio	21
Illinois	16
Michigan	8
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5

There are now 226 votes in the Electoral Colleges, excluding the seceded States, and a majority of 114 elects. But bear in mind we have just carried Pennsylvania and Indiana, and that New York and Connecticut are morally certain to go for Mr. LINCOLN, next month, and New Jersey may do the same. STERLING PRICE'S rebel army may throw Missouri against us.

We would like to see in what respect this showing is fallacious, or how the figures can be twisted or turned so as so make out even the most extreme probability for McCLELLAN. We can understand why Democrats should spend money and work to carry a single State when the the result depends on it, but when half a dozen States utterly lost to them will not suffice, we do not quite understand why they should spend their last dollar or go without their sleep.

An Unfortunate Explanation.

The Copperheads explained WOODWARD'S defeat last year by saying that the Government sent thirty thousand soldiers into the State to vote for CURTIN. Admitting this to be true, WOODWARD'S majority without that vote would have been over fourteen thousand. This year, as the soldiers can vote in the field, the Copperheads cannot say that any of them were brought into the State to vote. Without the soldiers vote the Copperheads, to have maintained their party strength, should have, according to their own calculation, as large a majority as last year's would have been. But this has not been the case. The result of the recent election shows us that instead of the Copperheads maintaining their strength of last year, the Union men have overcome their majority on the home vote, and secured for themselves a majority of from two thousand to five thousand. The calculation is made on the basis laid down by the Copperheads, and should furnish us no little encouragement.

Trade and Prices.

A correspondent of the New York *Economist* states the result of his observations during an extended tour through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and the adjoining districts, to be that the merchants have very low stocks of goods, but plenty of means to buy. He argues hence, that they will buy, and that, therefore, it is better to hold the New York stocks for a rise than to make sales at present rates. The soundness of this theory depends entirely on the disposition and ability of the people at large to buy at the rates contemplated by this speculation. Our observation is, that the fixed determination of the country is to buy no more than is absolutely necessary, so long as prices keep up. To get customers, dealers will have to meet them at least half way. The recent decline has made trade, but any return to former prices will be met by a still firmer determination not to buy. The country has not yet reached the point where it must buy at whatever rate is asked. Besides, in view of the uncertain future, an impression extensively prevails that it is better to have greenbacks than dry goods, and that the time is not very far off when a dollar will buy a good deal more than at the present time. Goods have not yet conformed to the price of gold; and although there may be violent vibrations in the price of it, no one believes that there is going to be a return to anything like the former extreme rate.

As to supply and demand, of most of staples we know what the supply is, but the demand is difficult to calculate, for it depends very considerably on the disposition to buy, which we have already said, at present, is decidedly negative. In all the calculations we have seen, this view has been ignored, and, therefore, in our judgment, have been to a certain extent fallacious.

IT SUITS the Copperheads to cover up their platform and indulge in praise of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military record and his letter of acceptance. Why don't they tell us something about the Congressional record of Mr. PENDDETON? It has occurred twice in the history of our country that the Vice President became President, and the same thing may occur again. It would be instructive to have the war element in MCCLELLAN, and the peace element in PENDLDTON brought together side by side. Let us have PENDLETON'S record, gentlemen, by all means; we would like to know what sort of a President he would make if such a dire calamity as the election of your ticket should befall us.

Peace Men.

There are several classes of these men among us, from the Knights who threaten to fight for it if they fail to carry the next election, up to the men who favor it from considerations of piety and religion.

It is of this latter class that propose a few remarks.

They must be regarded as well meaning men, deriving their opinions from the Bible, and their views of the Christian religion. These authorities, backed by demands upon their purses for means to support the war, would be ill-ely to silence the arguments for its prosecution. And when election day arrived, and the doctrine on one side was, prosecute the war until the rebels are subdued; and on the other try for peace by some other means: the latter doctrine would be accepted, and the hidden and ulterior schemes of the leaders entirely overlooked, or outweighed by the paramount sentiment of peace.

These men are entitled to respect; but their opinions cannot bear the trial of truth, nor be supported by the lessons of history in any age of the world.

Great social evils have in all times been remedied by war.

There are states of society, as well as system of opinions, which are incapable of reformation. Diseases which cannot be cured, but must be extirpated.

The friends of peace of whom I speak hold the doctrine that all men inherit a corrupted nature—a moral disease which cannot be reformed—but which, that man may live a new and true life, must be rooted out,—extirpated, killed, crucified; that "Holy War" must be carried on until the work is accomplished. That no truce, no armistice, no peace, can be admitted while the enemy lives and remains belligerent. Life must be laid down in order that true life may be found—"he that loseth his life shall find it." As many as have not experienced war in themselves—the combats with the "old man"—are not likely to judge rightly of the means for removing the radical evils existing in a nation. Because the body politic, or nation, is but a man on a large scale. And the doctrine which teaches that certain radical and confirmed evils cannot and must not be compromised with, but found as applicable to a nation as to an individual.

If such evils are not subdued, they will subdue. It is their nature to strive for the mastery, and to stop with nothing short of universal dominion.

The case with this nation is the same as with the individual man. There is a virus at the heart. The old man which is corrupt, is belligerent; and if not killed, it will kill him. It is a question of existence. And I trust no one will deny the instinct of self-preservation; nor that self-defense is a natural law, never yet abrogated.

The rebels are not fighting for peace. They are fighting for dominion. They were at peace in January, 1861; and began to fight to make more secure their dominion over the poor in their own territory, and also to recover and make sure an uncontrollable dominion over the North.

And now, *men of the North*, men who wish to see—or who merely would prefer to see—liberty and unity existing and predominant in the Nation, if you give this great question the consideration it demands of you, you will not fail to be impressed that if the rebels are not subdued, they will subdue you. They will have their independence *first*; then true to their nature, with the assistance of their friends—peace friends in the North—they will attempt to subjugate the North; to force the whole country under their despotic, their slaveholding sway. Are our good neighbors who are so earnest for peace, willing to have it on these conditions?

Q.

Railway Matters.

The winter schedule of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad went into operation yesterday morning. Nine daily trains will be run during the winter, the through accommodation leaving at 5:50 A. M., the through mail at 2:50 A. M., the through express at 4:25 P. M. via: Philadelphia and Allentown for New York; the fast line at 8:35 P. M., and the Johnstown and Wall's station accommodation trains leave the depot ten minutes earlier than formerly.

The corps of engineers at present surveying the New Lisbon Railway, between New Lisbon and Elkton, are steadily progressing with their work. When done, and the right of way secured, which is one of the conditions upon which the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad agree to build and equip the road, the hands will be set to work, and it is expected that it will be completed and the cars running by next Spring.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Divisions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, held at Meadville, Pa., recently, the resignations of William Reynolds and Marvin Kent, as Presidents of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Divisions respectively, were tendered to the Boards. James Robb, Esq., was then elected President of the entire line, and Marvin Kent Vice-President of the Ohio Division. The Board of Directors have voted a service of plate to be presented to Mr. Reynolds, as a testimonial of high regard for services rendered by him to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The Lawrence County Railroad has been located on the South side of the Mahoning river. The contract for the work has been ordered to J. W. Blanchard, Esq., and the work of excavation commenced. It is the intention of the company to push the work on vigorously to completion, as it is a very important link in the connection with rail roads to the North West. This road when completed will connect with the Mahoning branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Road near Youngstown, and will aid greatly in the development of the wealth of Lawrence county.

SUPREME COURT.—The October and November term of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Western District, commenced yesterday—present, Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Strong, Thompson, Read and Agnew. The following cases were disposed of: Miranville vs. Silverthorn, Erie county: continued. McLean's Executors vs. Wade and others; and Boles' Appeal, Crawford: continued for argument at Philadelphia on the 28th of March next. Richards and others vs. Ewell's heirs, Crawford; argued by Farrell for plaintiffs in error, and by Church, contra. Court adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court met yesterday morning. Thomas H. Briggs plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs for prosecution. The prosecutor, Jacob Carline, was ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for one year. J. Allender and Wm. Johnston for illegal liquor selling, were discharged on payment of costs. Andrew Miller plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling; sentence deferred. John McClelland indicted for assault and battery, was discharged on payment of costs. Wm. Garrett and Reuben Newman, the two colored men whose arrest for the recent daring and extensive burglaries in Allegheny City we have already noticed, were arraigned on a charge of the larceny of a valuable gold watch from the residence of John Crimniman, on Washington street. Garrett plead guilty to the indictment, and was put upon the stand, when he testified that he and Newman had entered the house through an upper window by means of a ladder, and stolen the watch. Still on trial.

BROKEN UP.—We have already noticed the conviction and sentence of Minerva Johnson, for keeping a disorderly house on Elm street, in the Sixth Ward. After her conviction and sentence, the house was still kept open by three other females who had been living there previously. This morning Mayor Lowry sent officers Wray and Herron to arrest these women, and they took them into custody. They promised to leave the house forthwith, hence all the furniture, and give the key to the Mayor.—On these conditions they were suffered to depart. Now that Minerva and her party have been "put through," we expect to see the proper authorities turn their attention to other establishments of the same kind with which the city abounds.

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Many of our readers will be much surprised by the following statistics of the intellectual activity of the English people: The edition of the London journals amounts to 243,000 copies daily. The total sale of copies of weekly journals amounts to 2,263,200, of which number 1,149,000 copies are issued by newspapers partly political, partly literary. 910,400 copies are issued as purely political; 252,500 are issued as sporting sheets. 57,400 copies are devoted to agriculture. 44,050 copies are devoted to architectural and polytechnic news. 40,750 copies are issued by periodicals devoted to general literature. 15,300 copies are issued by periodicals exclusively devoted to medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, &c. 12,000 copies are devoted to law, 8,500 to music, and 183,700 to theology.

The statistics of magazine literature, inclusive of "Reviews," both weekly, monthly and quarterlies, show still more astounding results, they having quadrupled within five years.

IT is related of a witty son of Erin who was a barber by trade, that finding his business leaving him he resorted to a new dodge to regain custom. He placed a sign over the door of his shop which read as follows:

"Oh, no," said the barber, "Yer honor reads it wrong. This is what it says:"

"What! Do you think McFinnigan will shave you for sixpence and give you a dollar?"

"And, be jabers," he added, "I ain't fool enough to do that." And so the customers lost their money and their drink too.

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Texts from which Every Man may be His own Preacher.

"Secession was not the event of a day," said Rhett, of South Carolina; "it has been a matter nursed for thirty years." And the bantling was sent North to Chicago for adoption via Nassau and Halifax, and is now at dry nurse in McClellan's bosom.

The Copperhead Chicago *Times* chuckles not a little over Price's invasion of Missouri. It quotes it triumphantly as an unanswerable argument in support of its Copperhead platform, declaring that the experiment of war had been a failure.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: "Our doctrine is this: We are fighting for independence, that our great and necessary domestic institution of slavery shall be preserved, and for the preservation of other institutions of which slavery is the ground work."

"McClellan," said Fernando Wood, in a recent speech in New York, "would, if elected, be the mere creature of the will of those who nominated him." Wood is a good judge of character, and knows his man. His pledge implied to leave the issue forthwith, hence all the furniture, and give the key to the Mayor.—On these conditions they were suffered to depart. Now that Minerva and her party have been "put through," we expect to see the proper authorities turn their attention to other establishments of the same kind with which the city abounds.

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The mail train on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, which left the former city on Thursday morning, met with a serious accident about a mile and a half east of Union station, which resulted in the death of one man and serious injury of several others. It is supposed that when the locomotive reached a portion of the track or trestle work over a swamp the track spread and threw the train off. The engineer, George Spencer, was instantly killed. The fireman, John O'Keefe, was very badly scalded, and is not expected to recover. Chas. G. Gillet, mail agent, was very seriously maimed, but the precise nature of his injuries could not be ascertained. It is feared he will not survive. Thomas Tibbels, the baggage master, had several ribs broken and an arm dislocated. The express messenger, who was also in one of the cars, escaped with only a few slight contusions. Only two passengers known to be hurt are Mr. Hinsdell, formerly express agent, and Mr. Homer Stuger, of Pewano, who received slightly injured. Quite a number of passengers escaped with more or less bruises.

Last Wednesday a most distressing accident occurred at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which resulted in the death of one child, and will probably cause the death of two others. A German woman residing on the outskirts left her house, locking up all the three little children. During her absence one of them commenced playing with the fire. Its clothing caught in the flames, and the frightened child ran and jumped on a bed where the other children were sleeping. The house was soon in flames. One of the children was burned to crisp. The other two were rescued just alive, and are expected not to recover. Parents take warning from this, and not leave young children alone.

Many of our readers will be much surprised by the following statistics of the intellectual activity of the English people: The edition of the London journals amounts to 243,000 copies daily. The total sale of copies of weekly journals amounts to 2,263,200, of which number 1,149,000 copies are issued by newspapers partly political, partly literary. 910,400 copies are issued as purely political; 252,500 are issued as sporting sheets. 57,400 copies are devoted to agriculture. 44,050 copies are devoted to architectural and polytechnic news. 40,750 copies are issued by periodicals devoted to general literature. 15,300 copies are issued by periodicals exclusively devoted to medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, &c. 12,000 copies are devoted to law, 8,500 to music, and 183,700 to theology.

The statistics of magazine literature, inclusive of "Reviews," both weekly, monthly and quarterlies, show still more astounding results, they having quadrupled within five years.

IT is related of a witty son of Erin who was a barber by trade, that finding his business leaving him he resorted to a new dodge to regain custom. He placed a sign over the door of his shop which read as follows:

"Oh, no," said the barber, "Yer honor reads it wrong. This is what it says:"

"What! Do you think McFinnigan will shave you for sixpence and give you a dollar?"

"And, be jabers," he added, "I ain't fool enough to do that." And so the customers lost their money and their drink too.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Personal.

Chief Justice Taney, whose death we have already announced, had been in ill health for several years, but the immediate cause of his decease was chronic disease of the bowels. He did not, however, take to his bed until Monday week, and it was soon apparent that it was his last sickness. His family physician, Dr. Tyler of Georgetown, with Dr. Hall, of Washington had been in constant attendance on the deceased, and on Wednesday he was visited by Mr. Buckler, of Baltimore. He commenced to sink rapidly on Wednesday evening, and the members of his family, who had been previously summoned to Washington, were called to his bedside and took leave of him, and soon after he became insensible and died without a struggle. Judge Taney leaves five daughters, four of whom—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Taney—were present at the time of his death, together with his son-in-law, J. Mason Campbell. It is probable that, after the funeral solemnities at Washington, the remains will be taken to Frederick, Md., for interment.

A sweet little infant was found one night last week in a vacant lot in New York. It was dressed in finely embroidered clothes, and had several golden ornaments upon its person.—On its breast was pinned a piece of paper, on which was written, in a delicate female hand, "Farewell, innocent cause of all my sorrows!" On the ornaments the initials G. de V. were engraved.

Two of the trees in the mammoth grove in California, each measuring thirty feet in diameter, have been named respectively "John Bright" and "Richard Cobden," and tablets with their names placed upon them.

A writer in the Sacramento *Union*, who has lived near Kearsarge Mountains, says the name is a corruption of "Ukiah Sarge," the former owner of a portion of it.

The proprietors of the Rocky Bar Claims, near Grass Valley, California, recently "cleaned up," and realized $262,500 in gold. They had run three hundred hands two weeks, and their expenses were $1,200 per day. Wm. Watt & Co. are the lucky owners.

General James G. Blunt returned to Leavenworth last week, from his grand Indian hunt. General Curtis will probably place him in the field against Price.

Among those prominently named for succession to the Chief Justiceship, are Ex-Secretary Chase, Secretary Stanton, Judge-Advocate Gen. Holt and Solicitor Whiting. It is hardly probable however, that any selection has yet been made.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is about to take the stump in New York.

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, formerly United States Senator, who has been stoutly claimed as for McClellan by the Copperhead papers, writes a letter in which he expresses personal respect for McClellan, but says he cannot give him his support, because he regards his political principles, as expressed in the platform, a disgraceful compromise with the enemy.

The Memphis [Tenn.] *Bulletin* of the 6th inst. says: "It is reported that the object of Ex-Governor Sprague, who is now stopping at the Gayoso House, in visiting the Mississippi Valley, is to ascertain what can be done to open the Cotton trade without injury to National interests from supplies going to rebels."

A representative in the Sandwich Island Government must be 25 years old, must know how to read, write and cipher, own real estate to the value of $500, and have an income of at least $150 per year.

A deed signed by T. W. Park, formerly Fremont's Mariposa agent; James Stark, the tragedian; James L. Pond and James M. Livingston, conveying a great many "feet" in silver mines to the Empire Gold and Silver Mining Company

A Traitor in the Federal Camp.

A correspondent of this Philadelphia *Inquirer* learns from a gentleman lately from Morganza, La., that there is now being tried at that place, by court-martial, a young officer, attached as Adjutant to a New York regiment, charged with attempting to betray his men into an ambuscade, and desert to the enemy. It seems that the unfortunate young man became enamored of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter, residing not far from the coast, and that, desiring to make her his wife, he proposed and was accepted, on conditions that he would betray his command to a Confederate force to be conveniently ambushed, he deserting to the enemy, who, it was also stipulated, would give him a commission in the rebel service.

In an ill-starred moment the unfortunate man degraded himself and accepted the proposition. He consented to the betrayal of his comrades, even unto death, with whom he had fought, and by whom he was regarded as an honorable and brave soldier, and who looked to him for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the position he had been placed in by his Government. Accordingly, plans were laid, and the commander of the Confederate forces near by communicated with. A proper pretext given, on the day appointed, the whole force at Morganza was marched up in search of the enemy, who, it had been asserted, had been depredating upon the neighboring plantation to a degree destructive of the interests of the planters, who were, by the guerrillas, intended from raising a crop.

However, before they had gone far in the way, the Colonel commanding, from the awkwardness of the traitor, suspecting that all was not right, halted the column, and posting pickets securely, immediately commenced an investigation, which culminated in the confession of one of the companies, who had been intrusted with the secret by the Adjutant. The Colonel thereupon marched his men back to quarters, and promptly ordered a court martial for the trial of the officer, who, there is little doubt, be convicted, and of course shot. If this does not smack of the romance of war, nothing that we have heard of in the past four years can be so accounted. The situation, the time, the characters and the deed attempted, prompted by love, are certainly among the most striking features of the ordinary romance.

The Strength of Sherman's Army.

General Sherman's report has appeared in print. In it he gives in detail the strength of his army on the first of May. The figures are as follows:

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MJOR GENERAL THOMAS COMMANDING.	
Infantry	54,568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Total	60,773
Guns	130
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MAJ. GEN. M'PHERSON COMMANDING.	
Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	624
Total	24,475
Guns	96
ARMY OF THE OHIO, MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD COMMANDING.	
Infantry	11,185
Artillery	670
Cavalry	1,679
Total	13,539
Guns	98
Grand aggregate number of troops,	98,707
guns,	254

"About these figures," Gen. Sherman says, 'have been maintained during the campaign, the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for the loss in battle and from sickness."

Results of Sheridan's Campaign.

A correspondent with Gen. Sheridan's army, thus sums up the net results of the late campaign in the Valley—not including, however, the brilliant victory of Sunday the 25th:

Prisoners captured at Winchester (well)	2,200
Prisoners captured at do (wounded)	2,000
Prisoners captured at Fisher's Hill	900
Prisoners captured on the march beyond and since and before tee battle	1,500
Total prisoners	6,600
Cannon captured at Winchester	5
Cannon captured at Fisher's Hill	21
Total	26
Small arms captured at Winchester	6,000
Small arms captured at Fisher's Hill	1,100
Total	7,100
Rounds of ammunition captured at Fisher's Hill	1,218
Caissons captured at Winchester	4
Caissons captured at Fisher's Hill	9
Total	13

Numbers of the rebel wounded, unenumerated in the above estimates, are distributed in hospitals and houses throughout the Valley.

Apple Brandy Did It!

We have an explanation of Early's defeat by the rebels themselves. It seems that "apple brandy" did it! At least the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

We have two enemies to contend with in the Valley, one of whom has never been beaten since Noah drank too much wine and lay in his tent. These enemies are the Federal army and John Barley Corn. Sheridan has been largely reinforced, and the Valley is running with apple brandy. Here is the key to our reverses. Officers of high position—yes, of very high position—are, to use an honest English word, been drunk—too drunk to command themselves, much less an army, a division, a brigade or a regiment. And where officers in high command are in the habit of drinking to excess, we may be sure their pernicious example will be followed by those of lower grades.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug13:6m

OIL COMPANIES.

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Great Western Oil Company, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

D. B. CANFIELD, President.
E. S. WARD, Sec'y and Treasurer.
T. BALSLEY, Clerk

DIRECTORS—John B. Canfield, Wm. Frew, Samuel McCrickart, Reese Owens, J. B. Anger, James Bennett, Jr. oct7:1w

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 16th instant. By order of Directors

oct5-td W. P. JONES, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock ..... $2,000,000.
Shares ..... 80,000 of $30 each.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 17th instant. By order of the Board.

oct13-w E. WESTERVELT, Secretary

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company's property also twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; R. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. sep12-tf

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sep19-tf

DENTISTRY.

ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.

TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY:

Dr. SPENCER respectfully announces, that in order to make it more agreeable and pleasant for LADIES and CHILDREN, he has engaged the services of a Lady EXPRESSLY to assist in waiting upon ladies and children during operations, who will in addition to her attendance at his office, Number 254, Penn street.

Dr. Spencer's establishment is pronounced by the many hundred dentists that have visited it during the last year, also by the Press and the whole medical fraternity, as being the largest and most complete in the United States. With this large and commodious Steam Dental Establishment, taken into consideration with Dr. Spencer's SUPERIOR SKILL in his profession which is practically demonstrated by his PERFECT SUCCESS, together with the LA PESSUS MONDE SAVANTE PROBATA EST VONG, it is no wonder why he is so successful, and now has the pleasure of receiving the visits of over ONE HUNDRED PATIENTS DAILY. Dr. Spencer has NINE FIRST CLASS ASSISTANTS from New York and Philadelphia always in attendance, thus enabling you prompt and immediate attention. He will make you as good a set of Teeth for from $12 to $15 as you can get in the City for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and he will warrant them to GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT. No. 254 Penn street, is the place. Call and examine his set of teeth, and select a set to suit yourself. Always from FIVE to EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of teeth on hand to select from. oct7

TO BUILDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Harrisburg, October 5, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY the 18th instant for the Erection of the proposed Extension of the

CAPITOL BUILDING.

Security to one-fourth of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.

Plans of the Extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application. Bids must be addressed, "Proposals for Extension of Capitol."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
JAS. P. BARR, Sur. Gen.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.

WASMITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the engagement of
YANKEE LOCKE,
who will appear in his favorite character of Sample Switchell.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the new moral temperance drama, entitled

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

Sample Switchell.....Yankee Locke
Joe Morgan.....M'Kee Rankin
Mr. Romaine.....F. Chapman
Simon Slade.....J. Dickson
Mrs. Morgan.....Annie Eberle

THE PHANTOM BREAKFAST.

Augustus.....J. O. Sefton

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Alleghany and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jeg2:1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $500,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864 ..... 222,319 00
Assets $722,319 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864 ..... $2,000,000
Cash Capital $400,000

The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct2 85 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864 ..... $11,000,000
Annual Income, over 2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over 5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, L. P. Shinnick, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamb-ats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BRADLEY,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks,

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. MCCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROSS, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	John D. McCord,
C. G. Hussey,	Captain Adam Jacobs,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. Sterling,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS,

se6:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUGH,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY BENTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se15:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh
dec8:tf

H. T. PRICE & CO.,
BUILDERS OF ALL SIZES OF
OIL TANKS,
for Crude and Refined Oil,
No. 165 Lacock street, near Federal,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Tanks taken down, removed and put up. Oil Refineries fitted up. Postoffice address: H. T. PRICE & CO. box 86 Alleghany city Pa. oct-2w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept26:1md

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter, 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 stills, 6 ix ..cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & Co.,
se28-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURER EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Eccentaw Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufacture Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rails Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street
manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY E. CAMPE.
The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO.
Partnership to date from 1st September 12th, 1864.
oct12-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM MCKAY.
BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,
Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. jy25

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. aug5-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
aug8-1y

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 179 Liberty street,
aug *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield,
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jn1 Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., }
No. 83 Water-st, Pittsburgh, }
October 14th, 1864.

PLANS AND PROPOSALS are invited for both Wooden and Iron Superstructure, and proposals for the masonry of the posts and abutments of the Roadway Bridge to be erected over the Monongahela River, from Pittsburgh Point to West Pittsburgh. The bridge will consist of eight spans 310 feet each from centre to centre of piers or 301 feet clear of masonry, and one span 317 feet from centre to centre of piers. The clear width of carriage way must be 18 feet, with foot-ways at each side 5 feet in clear. The structure must be proportioned to sustain, in addition to its weight a uniformly distributed load of 2,000 pounds per lineal foot. The effect on any portion of the structure under this maximum load must not exceed one-sixth of its breaking weight.

Plans and specifications of the masonry and superstructure can be seen at the office of the Company. Bids will be opened December 1st, 1864. The right to adopt either wood or iron superstructure, or to reject any or all of the bids or plans is reserved.

Endorse envelope, "Proposals for Pittsburgh Bridge (Wood) or (Iron)" and "Pittsburgh Bridge Masonry."

oct13-6t JOHN F. SINGER, President.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. se6-tf

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WEISERMAN & CO.,
se18-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth street.
se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of deposit to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, the privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government, in all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2md&w

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy

U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.

AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.

SEMPLE & JONES,
oct5-2w Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON. Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the execution of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. C. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy20 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, AND PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt township, held on September 16th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the Road Fund Tax, under the call of the President for 500,000 mens; and it was further ordered that the Taxpayers be requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax immediately, and that a reduction 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege. By order of the Board.

JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary. WILLIAM DAVIS, President.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested. W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.
oct4:2wd 271 Liberty street.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. A. BATEMAN
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mat tresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The commodious and beautifully situated COTTAGE RESIDENCE of the late Dr. Robert A. Wilson, in South Pittsburgh, located at the bend of coal Hill road, overlooking the valley of the Monongahela and the city of Pittsburgh, and only a few minutes walk from the south end of the Monongahela bridge.

This property will be rented low and possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises of

SARAH B. WILSON, Executrix, or
WM. M. SHINN, 137 Fourth street.
oct17-6t

FOR SALE—A desirable LOT OF GROUND, containing about 4½ Acres, situated in Chartiers Township, near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, about 1½ miles from the city. The ground is in a good state of cultivation, and would be a suitable location for raising fruits, &c. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply to

HATCH & TORRANCE,
oct13-1w No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct11-tf 122 Third street.

GEO. W. SMITH FARM
FOR SALE.

I have had my Waddington Estate surveyed and divided into seven parcels to suit purchasers, and will offer the same at public auction on

MONDAY, October 24.

All that portion lying west of Bethany Pike I will offer in five different tracts—the first containing about 18 acres, with a good substantial dwelling, spring and milk-house; the second tract contains about 17 acres, and the third about 15 acres. The remainder bordering on Wood's Run, is divided into two tracts, of 15 and 20 acres, with a good tenant house on each, all in grass and clover, and well calculated for Dairy Farms.

That portion lying on the east side of the Pike I have divided into two parcels—one part of about 170 acres, on which is a neat, substantial brick dwelling, formerly occupied by Mr. John Mc Neil, three good tenant houses, the rent of which will pay the taxes, large barn, stable, and sheep houses, and full-grown, thrifty bearing apples and Virginia Crab trees. This part of the estate will make a magnificent farm.

I will also part with my homestead, the large, beautiful mansion, 50 by 75 feet square, with all the modern conveniences, surrounded with shrubbery and trees; also a large orchard of choice fruit, with about 180 acres of land.

An extensive barn, with stone basement, divided into stabling for 15 horses, and stalls for forty cattle on said premises, as well as in the adjoining farm. Wheeling—most beautiful and fertile rolling hill land, well watered by never-failing springs, situate in a neighborhood of wealthy and highly respectable people.

For terms of purchase, with a plan of the farm, showing the division above mentioned, together with all particulars, apply on the premises, or at my Brewery office, or to N. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Wheeling.

STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

On the

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Prest. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 17, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	101½	.....
U. S. 5-20s "	102	.....
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94¾	95
Gold	218	221
Allegheny County 6s	98	99½
Allegheny County Bounty 6s	98	98½
Pittsburgh 5s	77	.....
Citizens' Insurance	61	.....
Monongahela Bridge	.....	30
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	15
Bank of Pittsburgh	.....	69½
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	59½	.....
Allegheny Bank	57½	58
Dalzell Oil	9½	.....
Columbia	68	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	12
Stella	.....	95
Federal	1.30	1¾
Fleming & Blood	.....	2
Phillips	.....	7
Merchants	40	45
Oil Basin	11	10½
Cherry Run Central	.....	2½
Eldorado	.....	2¾
Pittsburgh and Great West	.....	2¾

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 98 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100 Second National	.....	.....
100 Third National	104	.....
100 Fourth National	.....	.....
50 Exchange	72	Div. May 5 ₱ ct.
50 Citizens	61	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	69	" " 4 "
50 Allegheny	87½	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	68	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	68	" " 5 "
50 M. & M.	61	" " 4 "
100 First National	98	" " $8.75
100 First National, Ally	110	" " $3.00
50 Manchester Savings	83¾	" " 4 ₱ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
43 Workers	75	" May $2.50
50 Monongahela	32	" " $3.00
50 Eureka	95½	" " $4.00
50 Columbia	70	Div. Aug. 12 ₱ ct.
50 Iron City	68	Div. Sept. 1 ₱ ct.
2 Horse Neck	1	Div. Sept. 2 ₱ ct.
5 Stella	95	Div. Oct. 3 ₱ ct.
25 Fidelity	30	.....
20 Acme	30	.....
5 White Rock	1¾	.....
5 Fayette	1¾	.....
5 Story	1¾	.....
10 Farmers' & Blood Farm	45	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
10 Olmstead	30	.....
10 Rynd farm	30	.....
10 Phenix	30	.....
5 Phillips	7	.....
10 Ohio Valley	13	.....
10 Eldorado	2¾	.....
10 Cherry Run Central	2½	.....
10 Pennsylvania	2¾	.....
10 Noble & Delamater	12½	.....
5 Linden Oil Co	8½	Div. Sept. 1 ₱ ct.
Ross Oil Co	8½	Div. Sept. 2 ₱ ct.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11½	.....
50 Monongahela Navigat'n	45	Div. July $2 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County 6s	50	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburg 6s	.....	do do do
do 6s	97	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	73	do do do
do 6's	70	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	105	do do do
do Sinking Fund	80	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	83½	do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's	.....	.....
Ally Co. Bounty 6's	96¼	.....
Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	80	.....

MONDAY, October 17, P. M.

An increased inquiry for Oil Stocks at higher prices is a natural result of the advance in Gold, which is rapidly tending upward.

The sales which have come under our notice are chiefly of the more solid dividend paying stock, such as Dalzell, Columbia and Fleming and Blood. Speculator's are inquiring for Cherry Run, El Dorado, Federal and others of the cheaper non-dividend paying Companies at the present low quotations.

Phillips sold again to-day at 7. The transfer books are now open at the Company's office, in Philadelphia, and the certificates will be ready in a few days. It is intimated that a dividend will be declared the latter end of this month. We hope the Company will open a transfer office in this city.

—There is increased activity in Philadelphia among the dividend Oil Companies, and those created for the manufacture and sale of shares are fast giving place to the former. The *Ledger* says:

The Union Petroleum Company on Wednesday last declared its sixth monthly dividend of two per cent, payable on the 5th prox. The transfer books close on the 31st inst., and remain closed until after the payment of the dividend. Until the closing of the books the buyer is entitled to the dividend. One hundred shares of this stock can be bought at from $250 to $350. The annual interest on this larger sum is $21. Two per cent dividend per month on 100 shares of the stock, the par of which is $5, is $10, which for twelve months is $120, or about 33 per cent per annum on the money invested. The Union is one of the oil producing companies, and the dividend herein announced is the sixth of the same amount in monthly succession.

—The Noble and Delemater Petroleum Company, on last Wednesday, declared a sixth monthly dividend of ten per cent, from the earnings of September, payable, free of State tax, on the 20th instant. Here is another productive oil company.

—The Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Company announces its fifth monthly dividend of two per cent., payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the company, 142 South Third street. This is a third company announcing dividends on the same day, all of which prove the lasting production of the oil wells.

—The excitement in oil stocks has extended to Boston. The *Bulletin* says:

It will doubtless attract much capital which has hitherto been used in copper and other stock speculations.

Despite all that may be said to the contrary, there have been large fortunes made in the oil business by both companies and private individuals, from boring wells and obtaining oil therefrom; and we are confident also, from an actual inspection of a considerable portion of the oil region, that there will and is to be much more money made from it, for although the production of petroleum is still on the increase, yet the demand keeps pace with it.

The exports continue to be heavy, and are in excess of the large shipments of last year. The exports this year, up to the present time, are $38,766,021, against $21,736,949 in 1863, and $6,945,893 in 1862. The amount of this article consumed on the continent of Europe is quite large, especially in Germany, and at the same time the consumption is steadily increasing in all directions.

There are and will be various bogus companies, and the usual number of swindles, such as always attend the development of enterprises like this in times like these, and it will only require the proper care of business men to avoid them. The value of the oil discovery and the uses to which petroleum can be adapted having now been settled beyond a doubt, the resources of the country producing it will probably be thoroughly developed in a systematic manner by the legitimately organized companies, and there are plenty of such who have undertaken it. Philadelphia, which has had the cream of the business since the beginning, will now have to share it with Boston and New York.

Boston Wool Market.

October 15.

Holders in general are not pressing sales at present quotations, but are content to bide their time, and have been willing to take an opportunity offers to replace it without sacrifice. Most of the wool now on the market costmore than the rates now current here, was grown, than the rates now current here, in New York and Philadelphia. There is full as much more to come forward at any price; farmers have nearly sold out both cities at very full rates, and manufacturers must supply themselves for the balance of the season from the hands of the regular trade.

The old mestic for the wool for not not over 100,000 lbs at a range of 80@85c for fleece, (including small lots of Illinois, Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) and about the same rates for the different grades of pulled, from lamb's to good super and extra. There is nothing doing in Texas, and prices are entirely nominal.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active; this however is no unusual occurrence for the first day of the week. The weather is pleasant. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. Produce is arriving slowly both by river and rail; occasionally we have a few receipts by wagon. The bulk of receipts comes through the first named channels. The stock of produce on hand at present is not large. The demand for some days has been restricted to the wharf—we mean the Allegheny wharf. We noticed a moderate amount of activity with oil. On the Monongahela wharf business moved along slowly. The New York is receiving for Cincinnati and will be the first packet to leave. She will be followed by the Kate B. Porter. The Roanoke did not get off for St. Louis; she will probably leave today. The new steamer Spray is announced to leave at two P. M., positively. The Emma Graham as usual brought up a good trip; she will return to Zanesville at four P. M. The Leni Leoti is filling up for Nashville; she may depart this evening. Below will be found the transactions that came under our notice:

FLOUR—The demand is improving, while prices have undergone no change. The receipts for some days past have been confined to small lots. The stock on the market at present is not large. Among the sales were 75 bbls extra, from store, at $9 75; 100 bbls extra family, spring wheat, at $10 25; 100 do winter, $10 50; 50 bbls choice, $10 75; 85 bbls do, at $10 50@10 75; 200 bbls do, terms withheld; 75 bbls extra family, at $10 25@10 75.

HAY—The market was not very active. The sales were not very large; but this, however, is no unusual occurrence on Monday. Sales of 10 loads at scales at $30@41. Baled was held at $40 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—The sales of "Jersey sweet" were liberal; they foot up to 60 bbls at $9@6 25 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market yesterday presented no change. There was a good inquiry for a strictly prime article. Sales, 1,000 lbs choice roll at 40c, and 16 kegs packed at 35c. These were the ruling prices.

EGGS—Prices have undergone no change for some days past. We note sales of 4 bbls at 23c per dozen.

CHEESE—Our market contains an ample supply. Prices have been steady for some time, with sales of 30 boxes W. R. at 22c per lb.

FISH—The market has been quiet for some time past. Herring—Sales of 12 bbls Labrador at $12 per bbl.

GRAIN—There seems to be a better feeling in the market, although there was no advance in prices. Among the sales were: Oats—250 bush on Wharf at 82; 350 do at depot, same figures. Wheat—Was steady: Red at $1 75@1 80. White at $1 80@1 90. Barley—Was held at $1 60. We heard of no sales. Corn—Was steady at $1 50 first hands, and the usual advance from store.

GROCERIES—The market exhibited more firmness. Holders generally were asking an advance. Coffee—Small lots of Rio were disposed of at 46@48c. Sugars were firm at P. Rio 22@23½; Cuba 22½@23c; Crushed 26c; Coffee Sugars, A and B, were held at 27½@26 per lb. Molasses—Orleans ranges from $1 21 to $1 25 per gallon. Syrups vary from $1 35 to $1 60.

SALT—The market was unchanged, viz: $3 00 @ 3 10.

BACON—The market was not very active, and prices were unchanged, with small transactions.

APPLES—We have no change to notice. Regular sales were made at $2 00@2 75 to the extent of 200 bbls.

DRIED BEEF was selling in a regular way at 23c per lb. Stock very limited.

RICE—Market steady. Sales 8 bags Rangoon at 15c.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
1½ to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1½ to 6, by 1¼ to 1½ inch	9
1½ to 1½ by 1½ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
2 to 6, by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	Now 9
⅝ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
⅝ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ½ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9¾
1¾ and 2	10¼
1¼ and 1½	10¾
1 and 1¼	10¾
⅞ inch	11¼
¾ inch	11¾

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½
2¼ to 2¾	8¾
2¾ to 3¾	9
3¾ to 4 inch	9½
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	9¾

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾
⅞ and 1¼ inch	9

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9
⅞ and ¼ inch	9½

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.

8-16, 1¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ and ¾ inch	9¼
1¼ by ⅞ inch	9½
1¼ by ½ inch	10

FLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Junk ists	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	$4 25	2d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 87½	3d Fine, Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d (Advance)	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 87½
3d	10 87½		

Casing Nails.

6d	10 13
8d	10 13
10d	10 13
12d	10 13
16d	10 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—6 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Boston Grocery Market.

October 15.

Coffee—The market continues very dull and unsettled. The sales are of lots of little importance greater than those of consumers, since with plenty of cheap, palatable and healthy substitutes, the article seems to be no longer regarded as one of prime necessity. Prices rule in favor of buyers, and sales are only effected at a reduction from nominal rates. We note sales of 500 bags St. Domingo, and 150 mats Java at rates not transpired.

Sugar—The market continues unsettled, with a strong tendency to lower rates. It is the opinion of some that the bottom has been touched, but a portion of the trade are more inclined to operate. Sales of 25 bbls fair grocery at 17½c. 350 boxes low grades for refining at 17@17c; 192 do do at 16½c; and 14 bbls St. Domingo for refining at 16c; 20 hhds and 228 bbls Cuba at 16¾c, less 2 ₱ cent. Refined Sugars are selling at 24@25c for crushed, powdered and granulated, at 21@23c for coffee crushed.

Molasses—The market is very dull, and with an accumulation of stocks in the hands of importers, prices are gradually easing off. In distilling nothing has been done. Sales 175 hhds Neuvitas at 85c, less 2 ₱ cent. cash.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The dullness in the Boot and Shoe market remains unbroken, except by a spasmodic inquiry now and then for army goods. The regular wholesale trade is utterly dormant. We have heard of but one Western buyer in the market for weeks past, and his operations, we believe, were confined to mere prospecting. The retail trade is brisk; but stocks in second hands are getting very low, and even the retail business must soon come to a dead halt unless more movement occurs.

The leather market exhibits no signs of activity, and prices are nominal and continue to set in favor of buyers. There is a large accumulation of both rough and dressed stock, and curriers, thinking that "discretion is the better part of valor," have mostly concluded to stop. Quotations are irregular and unreliable.

Hemlock sole is held at a range of 38@40c, the outside figure for over weights. Oak do at 50@55c for sides, and 60@65c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 25@35c. Rough Upper is dull at 37½c for Hemlock, and 35@50 for Oak. Rough Calfskins are in large stock, and dull at $1 20@1 40 for light and heavy; curried do, $1 45@1 65.

Boston Fish Market.

October 15.

The market for Codfish is unsettled and prices tending down; the receipts at Gloucester have been considerable, and the latest fares have been sold at a further decline. We quote Grand Bank at $7@7 50; Bay Fundy, as they run, $6 50@6 75 ₱ qtl. Hake are lower; sales of 1,000 qtls at $3 85 ₱ qtl. Pollock quiet and nominal at $5 ₱ qtl. Mackerel are dull, owing to increased receipts. The catch on the Eastern shore has been very abundant of late, and fish very large and fat. Quotations are mostly nominal, with small sales at $12@15 for Bay, and $17@19 for Nos. 1 and 2 Shore; in No. 3 nothing doing. In Herring sales of large cargo of 400 bbls at $7, $8 50 ₱ bbl. In box Herring sales of sealed at 60@70c ₱ bbl.—*Bulletin.*

New York Exports.

Included in ten cargoes shipped from New York for Liverpool October 4, 5 and 6, were 1,300,000 lbs of oil cake; 197,244 lbs, of butter, 822,164 lbs of cheese, and 99,891 gallons of petroleum. This shows that our natural productions do not all stay at home, but that even "Merrie England" takes her share of our good things. These items were the heaviest of any in the ten cargoes—the balance being made up of wheat, tobacco, hay, rum, staves, shooks, woods of various kinds, and dry goods. We are glad John Bull don't suffer from these things if pieces do rule high; but we would prefer that charity should begin at home and stay there till butter and cheese are down to former prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was active. There was a good demand for Crude, at a slight advance on Saturday's prices. The stock in the market at present is small. The receipts yesterday foot up to 2,164 barrels. The sales of Crude were 1,744 barrels. Some parcels that are on their way down have been disposed of before arrival. The steamers Urilda and Petrolia have arrived since our last, they were not able to reach Oil City on account of low water, there being but 25 inches to that point. The Urilda started up last evening, she will go as far as Emlington. The Echo No. 3 will be due to-day. There was a pond freshet on Oil Creek on Saturday, it was the most successful one that ever took place, not a boat was lost nor a barrel of Oil destroyed. The amount that floated out ranged from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels. Formerly, hundreds and sometimes thousands of barrels of oil were lost, and numerous boats destroyed. This happened, as a matter of course, on every pond freshet; but matters are now changed. Our oil men understand their business; they have systematised things; they have put matters in order, and disasters at pond freshets are among the things of the past. What our people don't know about oil is not worth learning. We congratulate one and all on the last grand achievement. Of the oil that came out on the pond freshet of Saturday, seven thousand barrels had previously been disposed of to eastern dealers, and will go direct East. The market was firm, with the advantage on the side of holders. Below will be found the sales that were reported:

CRUDE OIL—The market was steady at an advance of 1½ to 2 cents per gallon on the closing prices of Saturday. This has surprised no person that was at all acquainted with the Oil trade. Buyers took hold sparingly. They were not in so good a humor as the other party, but were well pleased with themselves with purchases made some days since. The State election in the Old Keystone was all right, and if Crude Oil could have been purchased at the rates current on Saturday, Oil would have been right too. The sales were: 140 bbls at 52c, packages included; 14 do at 53c, barrels included; 70 bbls, delivered on cars, at 53c, same conditions; sales of 100 bbls at 52c, barrels returned; 50 do at 52½, same; 500 bbls at 27c, barrels returned; sales of 510 bbls in bulk at 27½c; sales of 200 bbls at 25c, barrels to be returned.

REFINED OIL—Was not so much fancied, and buyers were not anxious to invest. Holders took matters easy, and they say their time will come in a few days—wait a little longer. There was nothing done to establish prices; 200 bbls was disposed of, privately on private terms; sales of 50 bbls Free at 75c.

TAR AND NAPTHA—We have no change to note or sales to record. Prices nominal. This article seems to have escaped the notice of dealers.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

	bbls.		bbls.
J. Wilkins	1,000	Fisher & Bro.	496
E. Pomfret	480	J. Jackson	192
W. Watkinson	12	Richardson, H. & Co	76
Total			2,164

Imports Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 72 barrels, refined for Philadelphia.

S. E. Pomfret, 50 barrels tar, for Baltimore.

Lockhart & Company, 141 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Boston Dry Goods Market.

The panic in the dry goods market has extended to Boston, and the effect it has been nipped in the bud by the current State elections, since the results of which have been definitely ascertained there has been a feeling of increased firmness and general indisposition to press sales at the reduced rates indicated by the late auctions. Buyers, too, have aroused from their lethargy, and seeing that gold was rapidly tending up, began to think that the favorable opportunity for securing great bargains was slipping away, and have come into the market more liberal to operate. There is decidedly a more confident feeling all around, and its practical results will soon be exhibited on a scale which will leave no doubt on the minds of the most sceptical.

The quotations are no longer nominal but real, and based upon actual transactions. Prints have been selling at 25@35c; sheetings, 45@50c, and lower grades in proportion. Bleached Goods are selling at 50c for Lonsdale, Wamsutta and Brooklins 4-4; 35c for Red Bank 4-4, and 33c for do 7-8.

Prints are firmer, and good styles of madders are wanted at 32@35c; one or two popular makes ranging up to 36@40c. Lancaster Ginghams are in demand at 40c. Fall style Delaines are more active and advanced to 40c, jobbing price.

Foreign dress goods are in better demand for the retail and jobbing trade, which has now fairly set in. The stocks of seasonable goods in second hands are very light, and importers are now doing a brisk business in high-colored plaids, all-wool poplins, and staple plain fabrics, such as thibets, colourgs, and delaines.

The market for woolens remains rather quiet, though a stronger feeling is perceptible among holders of staple goods. Fancy cassimeres are selling a little more freely at a reduction from late nominal rates of 12½@15 of a dollar, as to quality and cost. We quote the popular makes at $1 75@2 25. Flannels are also in demand at a reduction of about 10c from the highest prices. We quote twilled at 70@90c, and plain colored, 50@55c, as to grade.

CARPETINGS.

We notice a decidedly better feeling in this branch of Boston markets. Our retail dealers have been quite busy customers are taking advantage of the favorable change in prices, and are buying at the inducements offered. If this demand continues, retail dealers must replenish, jobbers and agents will be busy, and stocks of goods now ready for the market find a speedy sale.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion among manufacturers, as the season is fast passing and comparatively few goods produced for this fall and winter trade have been consigned, to suspend manufacturing at least for the present and wait a demand. In low priced woolen fabrics this is now the case. Many have already stopped, and others signify their intention to do so at once.

In oil cloths the market is quite firm. Manufacturers have purchased the commodities which go into their compositions at high prices, and they cannot sell at less than to-day's quotations without making a loss. These goods have not advanced proportionately when compared with other grades of carpetings.—*Boston Bulletin.*

New York Dry Goods Sales.

The wholesale clothing trade sympathizes with the depression of the trade in dry goods, and has exceedingly little doing, owing partly to the causes which affect trade generally, and partly to the unwillingness of country dealers to lay in heavy stocks in the existing order of things. The stock of goods on hand is very large, and the dull sales have induced one of the largest houses to open their warerooms, filled with half a million worth of goods, for a retail trade.

At the auction sales of dry goods no substantial advance is noticed. At a sale of domestic goods a few bales of sheetings, Pendleton's Brothers' brown, brought 25, against 28½@27 two weeks ago, and Rocky Wood 31½, against 28½. Fancy printed cloakings ranged from 18½@19. The sales of tailoring goods went very low. Mohon cassimeres, all wool, went at $1 05 @1 15; black union cloths, $1 75; brown beavers, $1 87½@2 50; blue do., $2 25; Tricot Duffel coatings, $1 25@4 70; Beigian, $1 50@5 62½; black and brown Meltons, $3 55@5 05, &c. There were but few duplicates, and a number of the lots were passed. Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., held a very large sale of gloves, silks, white goods, &c. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The assortment of gloves was complete, comprising Berlin, Frenchcloth, merinos, silk, clothgauntlets, &c., and brought prices ten per cent above those of last week. Cloth gauntlets, which sold at $8 50 per dozen, to-day brought $10 25; and other articles in a similar ratio of increase. Messrs. Haggerty & Co. had a sale of ribbons, which drew together quite a number of purchasers. There is but little, if any, improvement in the prices of these articles, while the sale is very steady and regular. "Blue ticket" brands are quoted, No. 60's at $4 55@5 35, and No. 80's at $5 45@6 80. The "Gold Tickets" were in great demand, and realized No. 36's $5 75@6 50—samples were freely sold, but few duplicates were made.—*Tribune.*

Boston Iron Market.

October 15.

The market for Pig continues very unsettled, and prices of foreign have declined to a figure which the importers are unwilling to accept or submit to, and hence for the present are withdrawing from competition. Sales of Scotch No. 1, Gartsherrie brand, at 53½ ₱ ton—to-day New York, other brands at $57 ex ship, and $58 from yard. American No. 1 is quiet and nominal at $62@65 ₱ ton. Bar iron is in limited request, and selling in small lots at $5 50 cash on at $190@200; refined at $200@220 ₱ ton. Nails are in moderate demand at 10c, cash.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Copper Market.

October 15.

The market is dull for all descriptions. Small sales of sheathing copper at 70c, and yellow sheathing metal at 36c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and muntzes' copper are selling at 70c, and yellow metal bolts at 54c, 6 mos. Ingot copper is quiet and lower at 47@48c, with sales in New York at 47@47½c for Lake and Baltimore. Old copper is worth 36@36c, cash.—*Bulletin.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of LIPPINCOTT & CO., of this city, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be wound up by their Successors, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, by whom all contracts and obligations will be met, and who are authorized to collect the amounts due to the firm of Lippincott & Co., and to use the name of that firm in the settlement of our business.

In retiring from business we recommend our Successor Lippincott & Bakewell to the patronage of our friends and customers.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
WM. J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.....B. P. BAKEWELL.
T. BAKEWELL.....B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
General Partners. | Special Partners.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

having purchased the manufactory and Trade of Lippincott & Co., will continue to manufacture AXES, saws, Shovels, etc., as heretofore.

The new firm will brand their goods with the name of

"LIPPINCOTT & CO.,"

as their "Trade Mark," and solicit the continuance of the favors shown to the late firm. oct1-2w

FOR FALL TRADE,
AT
T. T. MYLER & Co.'s,
62 WOOD STREET.

A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.

Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at

LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.

se20 62 WOOD STREET.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Wm Hoffman, 4 bbls cider; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Lockhart & Co, 2 bbls; Noble & A, 45 sks wheat; Jos Patterson, lot lumber; Martin, O & B, 1 car iron.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Attebury, Reddeck & Co, 25 bbls sand; W Jarvis & Co, 16 pumps; Phillips & Best, 41 bbls sand; J S Leggett & Co, 148 sacks wheat; J Rhodes, 37 sks barley; Wm Blake, 10 bbls green apples; Rea & Keil, 165 sacks corn; A B Keevil, 105 bbls green apples.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Government, 127 bags oats; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars metal; J S Leggett & Co, 3 cars wheat; McIlane & Anger, 82 sks oats; Culp & Shepard, 149 sks oats; J Rhodes, 1 car barley; Person & Co, 146 sks wheat; Dorrington & Co, 390 do; J Rhodes, 595 bags barley.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—Clark & Co., 300 bbls flour, 9 kegs butter, 2 half bbls butter, 9 bbls eggs, 44 bdls leather, 2 boxes books; W N Ketchner, 1 box sundries, 1 frame; Fetzer & Armstrong 35 sks oats, 4 bbls eggs, 36 bbls sweet potatoes, 1 half bbl butter, 8 head cattle; D M Edgerton, 4 old barrels; Capt Wm Ward, 2 bbls apples; John Bell & Co, 14 rolls leather; W. M. Faber, 1 steam boiler; A H Rowand, 2 bbls apples; J H Cooper & Co, 1 box medicine; Voegely & Koop, 30 bbls flour, 100 sacks mill feed; J T Colvin & Co, 50 bbls flour; Means & Coffin, 68 sacks corn; H Williams, 285 sacks feed; H M Lytle, 2 bbls eggs, 4 jars butter; Chess, Smyth & Co, 1 keg nails; M Slater, 1 bbl flour; W Erwin, 1 bbl flour; Emma Graham, 4 bbls flour; Wooldridge & Atwood 73 oil barrels; W W Ball, 1 horse; J Schofield, 10 bbls Duck creek oil.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Rocse	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Leonora No. 2	Taylor	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about six feet water in the channel. The weather for some days past has been pleasant.

THE steamer Columbia, Capt. Porter, passed Cairo on the 14th, bound for St. Louis, with a good trip.

CAPTAIN THOMAS RYEN's new side-wheel steamer is progressing rapidly. She will be fitted up in fine style.

"HO FOR NASHVILLE."—The first-class steamer Leni Leoti, Captain Shepherd, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville this day. This boat is a general favorite, and makes her trips with great regularity. Capt. Moore will do the honors in the office.

THE favorite Passenger steamer Emma Graham, Captain Stull, leaves to-day at 4 P. M. for Zanesville and intermediate points. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Hoge and Rowland; any business entrusted to them will be done up about right.

THE splendid passenger steamer New York, Capt. Lightner, is the first packet for Cincinnati. She will leave on Wednesday. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Capt. Lightner being a general favorite. Capt. Dales, who attends the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE new passenger steamer Spray, Captain W. B. Donaldson, is announced for St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for the trade. She has been fitted out in a superior manner, and her construction no expense has been spared. She is a real beauty. Mr. Scott, the first clerk, is one of the cleverest officers of our acquaintance.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat makes her trips with great regularity and is highly spoken of by passengers. Capt. Tomlinson understands his duty and will see that passengers get the best kind of treatment. The first clerk is Mr. Hall Lukens, an officer who has no superior.

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says:—The river has receded 6 inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 10 feet hence to Louisville, and 5 feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 4 feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is 3 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Olive, from Pittsburgh; Phantom, and J. R. Gilmore, from Cairo; W. F. Curtis, from Marietta; Allen Collier, from Big Sandy; and Silver Moon, from Memphis, were among the arrivals.

The Guiddon, for Pittsburgh; Linnie Brown, for Marietta; Annie Laurie, for the Kanawha River; J. W. Cheesman; and Maria, for Nashville; Wanamita, for St. Louis; and Golden Eagle, for Memphis, departed—all with fair trips.

The Wm. Butler, from Pittsburg; Phantom, from Cairo, and Bertha, from Louisville, arrived yesterday.

Messrs. Geo. L. Johnston & Co., inform us that they have already 400 tons engaged for Captain Bert's new Mary Morgan, for Memphis, and that she will leave for Memphis on Wednesday.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Wilie Gammage, Doane No. 2, Jennie Hubbs, Nashville, Jewess, Miami, Pine Grove, Ida Rees, Swallow, Phantom, Olive, Bertha, W. F. Curtis, J. R. Gilmore.

LOUISVILLE.

Saturday's *Press* says:—The river continues to fall, though rather slowly, with scant 6 feet water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had receded some 2 inches at the wharf and 3 inches at Portland. The weather was clear and cool, with a very heavy white frost yesterday morning.

On the falls last evening there were scant 4 feet water and falling, for steamboats, down the Indian chute.

The "tin-clad" gunboats Virginia, Barton, Lotus, D. C. Horton, and Majestic, are lying at the Water-works, Cincinnati. They are nearly completed, and will soon be put in commission. They are intended to patrol the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

The Cumberland continues to fall with about 6 feet water on the shoals yesterday, and a fleet of light boats have gone to Nashville, and more to follow to-day.

The Cumberland river is rapidly receding with eight feet on Harpeth Shoals.

The Ohio river is high, and rising its entire length.

There are very few boats at the wharf, and business generally is dull and inactive in every direction.

The America expects to return up the Cumberland.

We learn from Capt. Joe Aiken, of the Luminary, that the exchange of 3,450 of our solders now in Camp Ford, including naval prisoners, includes the crew of the steamer Emma, which was captured up Red River some time since. This will be welcome news to the families of those men who were captured from that steamer.

EVANSVILLE.

October 15.—The Cumberland river continues to fall slowly, with four feet large on the Harpeth Shoals at dark last night.

ARRIVED—The Diadem, from the Ohio river; Aid, from Louisville; and Prairie State, from St. Louis.

DEPARTED—The Lewellin and Kate Robinson, for the Ohio River; and the Fannie Brandies, for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.

Saturday's *Union* says:

The river continues to decline steadily opposite this point, with no indications of a rise at present.

There is four and a half feet at the shoalest places hence to Cairo, and a big river below, the recent rise in the Ohio and Cumberland rivers having raised it seven feet.

The Illinois has four and a half feet on the bar, with twenty-five inches water at Six Mile bar.

The Upper Mississippi is about stationary, with three and a half feet below Keokuk.

The latest news from the Missouri gives three and a half feet and falling.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
U. S. Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 11, 1864.

OATS AND HAY.—SEALED